Amnsements, de

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-This Evening.-La Grange-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM-Day and Evening BROADWAY THEATER - This Evening. - "Little

BUNYAN HALL, Union Square—This Afternoon and EXHIBITION OF THOMAS BALL'S STATUE OF ED-

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening. NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st. - This Afternoon

NIBLO'S GARDEN - This Evening. - "The White Fann." Parisience Ballet Troups.
OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening. - "The Little Bareloot." Miss Maggie Mitchell.

STEINWAY HALL-This Evening.-Mr. James Mur-WALLACK'S - This Evening. - "Pauline." Lester

The Anaiversary of the Union Debating Society, at Olivet Chapel, Six-MEETING TO-SIGHT

Business Hotices.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S (of Philadelphia) Advice to intemperate men that wish to quit drinking, and how to be come selver, useful men. Also, the cause of many other diseases, and

MANOMARK Prive in removing all billions disorders, and would use them according to the directions which accompany each box, very little other would be required to keep the system in order.

the etomocis. These pills, unlike many other purgatives, do not irritate way of living, almost every one occasionally overloads or otherwise imposes upon the stomach. The stomach is a machine to make blood out of food. Now, if the stomach and liver are inactive, digestion stops, and the whole body becomes inert and diseased. At this stage Schenex's Mandraka Pints should be used feedy; but, as nearly every one is opposed to rungatives, they neglect themselves, thinking it will wear off or nature will correct likelf. They go on in this way until the liver becomes congested and the stemach so loaded with mucous or slime that the appe tite ceases, and in a short time they are taken down with some danger disease. Sometimes they will take a dose of purgative medicine and the stemeth has been partially cleaned but the liver not touched. Now, if they would take SCHENCE'S MANDHAKS PILLS, and physic freely until the liver and storaged were the roughly cleaned, the appetite would soon come too. As soon as the atomach is empired it requires food, and it will

come too. As seen as the assumers is empored relative to people being afraid to physic, fearing it will cause distribute or be too weakening.

Even'te distribute if is proper to physic, for that cannot occur unless a person is billious. To eat a hearty disner and feeling heavy and drewsy after it, take one MANDHARE PILL, it will not give any inconvenience, but help mature throw off the load. If subject to sick headzele, take six MANDRAUR PILLS; where the howels are custive, skin sallow, tongutions; follow them up for a month or six weeks if not cared before. It is safe to say that one third of the grown people are affected in the way in dicated shove. Consumption, bemorrhage of the lungs, dropsy, par-alysis, gout, rhenmatism, typhoid, pneumonia, and nearly every other

iscase is caused by a billione derangement of the stomach.

Men that are in the habit of drinking too much will find great relief from SCHENCE'S MANDHARE PILLS. How many men that in their hearts would do anything if they could only quit drinking! They deserve a great deal more pity than they get. They wish to stop it much more than many would imagine from the way they go on. It has become a discase, and hard to break off. Many a man feels when he starts out in the morning that he will never drink another drop. He meets his old associates and feels so bad that he thinks he will take just one drink; takes balf a tumbler full, but it does not do much good; it is a starter tneuty or thirty more finishes up the day. Such want kind talk and

They want help, and SCHENCE'S MANDRARE PILLS is just the help they require. It is non-cores home at night full of whisky, and would take a large dose of the pills, he could cut some breakfast and feel more fit for usiness, and the taste of rum, partially lost for food, has taken its place and, instead of that, if he had not taken the pills, he would have had t take perhaps a dozen drinks to balance his head. If a mun wishes to qui drinking he must physic freely every day for a long time. He soon will lose all appetite for drinking. They have been the means of reforming thousands, and will cure almost every one that has a wish to quit, for if a man has a good appetite and the food digests well, he can quit drinking

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T. Kumpter, esq., No. 169 Division st., New York, from Obstinate CATARRH, and his wife from BODILT WEARNESS.

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INTERNAL REVENUE. The Committee of tobacco merchants have returned from Washington and seem to be pleased with the result of their visit. Most of the members of the Committee were before the Ways and Means Committee, and asserted that no frauds were practiced by the to-bacco merchants of this city; which assertion was rather doubted, because 100,000,000 pounds of tobacco were manufactured, and the Government had collected the tax on only about 40,000,000 pounds. This apparent dis-crepancy is explained by the fact that of the total amount of tobacco preduced in this country almost two-thirds of it is exported, and export tobacco is exempt from taxation. The Metropolitan Board of Rev-enue would appear to be dissolved, in fact, as no meeting of the body has been held now for some time. Deputy-Commissioner Harland is, however in daily attendance of the body has been held now for some time. Deputy-Commissioner Harland is, however, in daily attendance at his office in Cedarst, and disposes of questions of his in matters of revenue as they are raised. A number of inspectors hope to be detailed to the central office in this city under the new order, another portion desire to serve in the various collection districts, but the larger part of the old inspectors are apprehensive that they will be obliged to seek for other employments under the system of retremedurent that is proposed in the Revenue Department. The confirmation or rejection by the Senate of the name of Mr. Wisewell as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is made a matter of gambling by the subordinate Treasury officers in this city. The odds are against the confirmation. Collector Field of the Sixth District, seized yesterday eight barrols of raw whissy, marked rectified, which he found at No. 146 Wex Seventeouth-st. An illicit still was also seized yesterday in Flushing ave., near Cariton-ave., Brookly is

The Baltimore Sun says: "Gen. Longstreet has The Ballimore Sun says: "Gen, Longstreet has been the recipient of much attention during his visit bere, both from the army officers and the pointelans. At Gen, Grant's reception, on Wednesday night, he divided with Sheridan the honor of being the streatest attraction. Whom his name was aunounced by the usher. Gen, Grant manuclately furned from the person with whom he was speaking and met Gen. Longstreet half way, prescured him to Mrs. Grant with great covaliality, and remained in conversation with him for several minutes. It is said that on his recommendation, and in consideration of Gen. Longstreet's support of the reconstruction measures, Congress will soon pass a bill removing the political dissolidities of that Confederate General.

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1868.

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When the publication of the control of the his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tun Taun-UNE," New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The increase in the number of cash subscribers for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for week ending Feb. 11, over the corresponding week last year, was 3,621 copies, making a gain of 28,648 subscribers in five

The Fine Arts, The Florida Conventiona Letter from Solon Robinson, Gens. Sherman and Thomas on the Army of the Cumber-land, The Southern States, Kentucky and and Thomas on the Army of the Cumber-land. The Southern States, Kentucky and Tennessee, Trial of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., Broadway and Seventh-ave. Railroad, That Mozart Biography, Down with the Cam-den and Amboy Monopoly, Sinking of a Tug, The Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, and the regular Money article, are printed on the second page this morning; Markets and Ship-ping News on the third; Foreign Items on the sixth; and Real Estate and Law Intelligence on the seventh.

Senate, Feb. 11.—A bill was reported requiring persons applying for patents to give public notice thereof.

The Committee on Appropriations asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the several petitions asking to be included in the 20 per cent increase of pay, and recommended their reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Among the subjects mentioned, by petition or Among the subjects mentioned, by petition of otherwise, were these: For the removal of political disabilities; that a portion of the tax of 1867 be set apart for the destitute people of Mississippi; a substitute for the bill in relation to public lands in Oregon.

Debate on the Reconstruction bill finished the day, Garret Davis of Kentucky being the

House, Feb. 11.—The first business of im-

portance was the consideration of the bill for the protection of American citizens abroad. It was discussed until the expiration of the morn-

ming hour, but no vote was taken.

The Johnson-Grant correspondence was handed in, and much interest was manifested while the reading went on.

The House then went into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The talk seemed Legislative appropriation of certain secreta-

to be chiefly upon cutting off certain secreta-ries or reporters employed by the President. No final action.

The architect of the Capitol reported that the edifice had not rooms enough to accommodate all the Committees desired by Congress.

After adopting several resolutions asking for information, the House adjourned.

The German papers are filled with heartrending details of the famine which now prevails in Eastern Prussia, in consequence of the failure of three successive crops. In a number of places typhus fever has broken out, and the H. Cohen, Franklin st., New York, GENERAL CONDITION INPROVED. amount of misery met with among thousands Mrs. Johanna Focks, No. 14 Spring-st., Non-York, STRENGTHENED of people baffles all description. The Prussian the utmost efforts to afford as much relief as possible to the sufferers. Among the German citizens of New-York a committee has likewise been formed for the same purpose, consisting of Wio. A. Kobbe, No. 87 Leonard-st.; Frederick Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.; Guido von Grabow, No. 117 Broadway; the Rev. Dr. Schramm, No. 91 Second-st.; F. V. Malignon, Germania Fire Insurance Co.; Th. G. Glaubensklee, Citizens' Savings Bank, No. 58 Bowery. No cause can present stronger claims to the attention of the philanthropist.

> Respectable citizens, who believe in law and order, will be interested in knowing that the Democratic majority of the Committee on Cities in the New-York Legislature have concluded to remove pretty nearly all restriction upon the liquor traffic in this State. They propose to allow rum shops to keep open at all hours. except a brief portion of Sunday, and even then travelers must not be interfered with. By traveler they mean any man able to walk across the street for his toddy. The license is fixed at about the average assessment annually levied by the Democratic party for electioneering purposes, but whether this is to be in full satisfaction for party taxes we cannot say. Our correspondent sarcastically remarks that "not even good character is re-"quired" as a qualification for liquor selling. A self-evident proposition.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT

The correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President, the conclusion of which we publish elsewhere, presents no new points. The President repeats his assertion that he was deceived, and rather coarsely infers that he was tricked-that Grant tricked him-and that he intended to do so all along. The Cabinet officers, who are requested to sustain the President's parrative as to what occurred at a Cabinet meeting, scarcely agree. Mr. Welles writes such a letter as Mr. Justice Stareleigh would have written had he been Secretary of the Navy. Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Randall unequivocally indorse the President, although Mr. Randall, much to our surprise, fails to notice that Gen. Grant acted like a "liar and "n sneak," as he is reported to have said at the time. Mr. Seward makes a guarded reply. He gives us the interesting news that the conversation "was respectful and "courteous on both sides," and, alluding to Mr. Johnson's narrative, says: "I did not understand Gen. Grant as denying, nor as "explicitly admitting these statements in the form and full extent to which you made them." In other words, the Secretary does not commit himself to the President's story, but doubts it in a diplomatic way. The President concludes by intimating that the General is insubordinate. The General's reply is brief, frank, and soldierly. The charge of insubordination he utierly overthrows by showing that, while the President gave him a vague and meaningless order, intended to entice him into an infraction of law, the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury directly and officially commu-

nicated with the Secretary of War. -So ends this business. Johnson comes out

strongest supporters occasionally tells of him. The President," this friend is reported as saying, "reminds me of a celebrated fighting-'and energy. He was a glorious bird, with alarm a city. Well, I took him to the pit, and had him ready for the contest. He only 'flapped his wings and crowed, and then 'backed up into a corner, and stood still. There was no fight in him. He was too cow-'ardly to fight, and too plucky to run away. 'All he did was crow." We commend this we can make upon his correspondence with Grant.

ALABAMA-OPEN THE DOOR!

We have lost the Constitution in Alabama. The President has done it all. The Policy of Chaos has its first illustration in this vote. The President and the Rebels show us early fruits of their alliance. Taking advantage of an unfortunate provision in the Reconstruction law, the white people of the South have remained away from the polls. They do not abandon their citizenship. They accepted that when they registered themselves under the President's Proclamation of Amnesty. But for the influence of the President, most of these votes would have been cast. We do not know what the result of an election in which all the registered voters participated would have been. Possibly we should have lost the Constitution. In a fair canvass, we should have accepted that result, and tried again. This has not been a fair canvass. The white men remained away, and not only refused to vote, but, by a system of terrorism, kept thousands of loyal whites and blacks from the polls.

We think, from all our information, there can be no doubt of this. We have watched with solicitude the slow and painful process of reconstruction. History fails to show a parallel to the course pursued by what might be called the dominant power of the South. There is something devilish in their spirit. In society and business, in the most tender and delicate relations of life, the Rebel has pursued the loyal Southern white man, the negro, the immigrant from the North. Nay, more; when a Rebel, no matter how active he may have been in the Rebellion, showed the least interest with reconstruction, he was denounced as a cowardly servant of the Yankees. We take two cases in illustration. The Rebels had no leader who did more to precipitate war than Roger A. Pryor. He was the chief of the young chivalry -the most eloquent, the most resolute, the most pronounced. When Virginia was hovering on the verge of secession, he begged South Carolina to strike the blow, which would make her secede before Shrewsbury clock to our British cousins. struck twelve. He was a brave soldier, an earnest General, a Rebel until surrendered. That event taught Lee him the necessity and wisdom of Universal Suffrage. He is now an exile from his native State, denounced by the men with whom he served in Congress and the field. The Rebellion had no commander more reverenced than James Longstreet. He was Lee's trusted general. He carried the Rebel flag through twenty battle-fields, and when it was furled at Appamattox, he was the second in command of the Rebel army. Longstreet felt there could be no peace unless the Congress plan of reconstruction was accepted. He urged it upon his people, and instantly he was denounced as a blockhead in war and a coward in peace. The spirit which has virtually outlawed Pryor and Longstreet has triumphed in Alabama. It is the spirit of Slavery, Disunion and Anarchy, and its active

inspiration is Andrew Johnson. attain this result entitle them to special consideration. The Journal of Commerce, in its ponderous molasses-and-tobacco way, tells us that the tactics of the Rebels, "though objectionable as a general rule, must be regarded as permissible under the peculiar necessities of the case." The Times assures us that "any special enactment vesting the power of governing in the hands of an ignorant, untrained minority, would be despotism as gross as mili-'tary dictatorship, without its advantages." Considering that the editor of The Times voted for this "special enactment," we can only account for his present criticism by remembering that consistency which has been always his glory and his pride. The World, whose editor seems determined to rival the infamous wretch 'Brick" Pomeroy in slander and recklessness, calls upon the North to rise and protest against the "outrages" of the loyal men in their efforts to return to the Union. The defeat of the Constitution in Alabama is heralded as the defeat of reconstruction. Let us still bave the sword," says The Times, until Congress proposes "genuine reconstruction." "Genuine reconstruction" means the return of the Rebels to power, and keeping the negroes in

a condition of serfdom worse than Slavery. Another point. We do not fail to clearly note that the vote in Alabama is the legitimate and necessary consequence of the political blunder incorporated by Congress into the Reconstruction acts. We say the political blunder, rather than the blunder in statesmanship, for while the act is designed to insure the certain and immediate admission of Alabama into the Union, it shows a want of political shrewdness in directly defeating that end. It might be argued that a truer statesmanship is subserved by suspending the readmission of the State until the Rebels shall have given up the hope of disfranchising the blacks, and until Rebel disfranchisement shall have been entirely abandoned, so that the whole people may participate in the work of restoring this and every other State to the Union on that basis of "Im-"partial Suffrage and Universal Amnesty." This would certainly be a desirable result. We cannot afford to wait for it, knowing it will all come in good time. We think it should have been foreseen by Congress that, in requiring a majority of all the registered votes to be cast for the Constitution, they exposed every man who voted to persecution and punishment. Every person who went to the polls at all is known to have gone there to vote the Radical ticket. Publicity like this thwarts the whole design of voting by ballot, the object of which is to enable every man to vote, so that his ballot cannot subject him to persecution. Every Rebel who stayed at home counted as a vote against the policy of Congress, and every white or colored Republican who could be driven, coaxed, hired, or bullied to stay away from the polls counted as two against the new Constitution. This blunder in the act was clearly pointed out months before the election was held.

Taking all things into consideration, there is but one duty. We are weary of the sword. It is the manifest will of the loyal people of Alabama to return to the Union. Congress must recognize this will as a legitimate expression of the popular voice. If we postpone the to strike, and recalls a story which one of his | we continue military occupation; we deter the | accomplishments, not that he may have a

Union men from the blessings of self-government, to gratify the spleen of the Rebels. Congress might have made the law sufficient. cock I used to own. I bought him for his valor It failed because it desired to be generous. Its generosity has been answered by terrorism, spurs like arrows, gorgeous feathers, and a and persecution, and fraud. It is plainly the lusty, menacing crow-such a crow as might duty of Congress to welcome the members elect to Washington, and at once to admit Alabama to the Union. If there are ten loyal men in Alabama who desire to return to the Union, Congress should recognize them, and them only, as the representatives of the State. If the Rebels persist in their enmity, the work must be done without story to the President as the best commentary them. Let us have no trifling with these implacable enemies of Freedom and Justice. Alabama stands at the door, Let her come in.

MR. GARFIELD'S PLAN.

The bill introduced by Mr. Garfield to provide for the gradual return to specie payments has the recommendation of being in accordance with English precedents. It proposes that after December 1, 1868, the Treasury shall exchange gold for legal-tender notes at the rate of \$1 in gold for \$1 30 in currency; on and after the 1st January, 1869, \$1 in gold for \$1 29 in currency, and so on, reducing the amount of currency which it will accept for the gold one per cent per month until June 1, 1871, on and after which the Government will redeem its notes in gold at par, dollar for dollar. This is evidently designed to imitate Mr. Peel's bill for resuming specie payments, passed by the British Parliament in 1819, when gold stood at about 104-5. The act provided substantially that the Bank of England would for eight months, from February 1, 1820, pay £233 in gold for £243 in notes; then for six months the Bank would pay £233 in gold for £238 in notes, and after May 1, 1823, it would redeem its notes in coin

at par.

The act had no sensible effect on the price of gold. The premium on gold had been down to one or two per cent five years before the act was passed, or immediately after peace. In 1820, three years before the act would have called for specie payments, the premium on gold having again disappeared, the Bank voluntarily resumed specie payments. Specie payments might as well have been resumed in England immediately on the conclusion of peace, in 1816, as at any other time. There is no ground for believing that the sliding scale or gradual scheme of Mr. Peel aided the consummation in any other manner than by satisfying the public mind that resumption was approaching. Gen. Garfield proposes to divide the cherry into thirty bites, since Mr. Peel divided it into three. It must be confessed however, that a premium of thirty-five to forty per cent is a somewhat larger cherry than that of five per cent, which proved such a difficulty

AMENITIES IN CONGRESS. In a humorous volume printed many years

ago there is a mock debate between Mr. Canning and Mr. Brougham, who both become inordinately personal, until good Mr. Wilberforce, creeping softly behind them, thrusts a copy of "The Whole Duty of Man" into the hands of the one, and of "Law's Serious Call" into the hands of the other, and is enchanted to notice that his conciliatory expedient has an instant oleaginous effect upon the disreputable altercation. We are sorry that we have in the American Congress no monitor at once so benevolent and so ingenious, with so firm a faith in the promise made to peace-makers, and so lively a sense of the mischief often occasioned by an unbridled tongue. We are prepared to pardon something to the natural vehemence of debate but a true gentleman, however angry, will preserve his own personal dignity; and an accom-Here are three newspapers whose efforts to plished tactician knows that calmness is one of the most effective elements of retort. The parliamentary theory is that every member is "Honorable." This is a respect which every legislative body owes to itself. It is an assumption that representatives will confine themselves to decent discussion, will refrain from the temptation of disorderly speaking. and will remember that the dignity of the whole body can only be maintained by individual decorum. From this sense of propriety have arisen many of the fictitious phrases which, among the well-bred, have not gone entirely out of use, such as "the honorable gen-"tleman," "my learned friend," "the eloquent gentleman upon my right," &c., &c. A really accomplished debater understands well enough that these phrases have sometimes the effect of the bitterest reproach, the force of which he well knows how to increase by vocal inflections, and by exasperating variations of his countenance. He doubles the agony of his victim by the delicacy of his castigation, and so manages the matter that any attempt at reply will merely intensify his ridicule. Mr. Randolph was the last great master of this art of irony, although Mr. John Quincy Adams sometimes employed it with prodigious effect, keeping at bay a score of angry antagonists as a lion might confront a whole regiment of hyenas. No speech could be more withering than the contempt which shot from his eyes; no rebuke could be sterner than that which his pointed finger alone conveyed. In the modern school of debate, abuse seems to have been confounded with severity, and a venomous and endless loquacity to have replaced the pithy brevity of wit; and this is the more deeply to be deplored because the subject matter of a personal altercation is not commonly of the least consequence either to Congress or the country. Why cannot honorable gentlemen scold each other in private, and wash their dirty linen at home? Why cannot they make appointments and settle their insignificant differences in each other's lodgings? If nobody cares for their wrath; if the public is but an unwilling auditor of their injuries; if their misunderstandings do not in the smallest measure concern the common weal or the common woe. it is extremely ill-bred for them to thrust their petty grievances upon the national attention, to say nothing of the space which they extort from reluctant newspapers. They force us to print their folly, and if we are a little restive under the imposition, and venture to express our dissatisfaction, this brawler or the other may be rising to a question of privilege, or may seek to relieve his overburdened mind by abusing our reporters, who are usually better informed than he is concerning the real business of the House, and may have saved him twenty times from ridicule by making the best they could of his blunders. The number of men in the House whose speeches will bear verbatim reporting is limited; and if those who sometimes find fault so freely with the daily press did but know what a dreadful revenge the art of stenography always keeps within our reach, they would either show themselves less difficult to please, or resort at once to the morning and evening study

Manual. A member of Congress is hired by the counadmission now we invite chaos and remand try not that he may exhibit his gifts of rhetof it as one willing to wound, but yet afraid the South to other years of trouble and danger; oric, not that he may display his billingsgate

of Murray's Grammar and of Cushing's

broader field for the vindication of his private character, not that he may gratify his personal vanity, not that he may be the little-great man of a corner, but that he may transact the public business. He is the servant of his constituents. If he represents this city, he is our servant and the paid agent of those people who may at this moment be passing under our windows. His resentments and his griefs, his passions and his indignations, his sensitive surmises and his injured feelings, are nothing to us. Other people who have not the honor of belonging to Congress frequently have worse things said of them than that they printed a speech which they did not make, without invoking the thunderbolts of Jupiter to avenge the indignity. If members of Congress will but attend to the duties which they have contracted to perform, it will give us great pleasure to announce their assiduity to the public; but, if they are incapable either of dignity or of application, and persist in behaving as if they were in a bar-room, of that fact also we shall take care hereafter to inform the country.

New-York will certainly be glad to give to James E. Murdoch a reception of the warmest character. As an actor, especially in the higher walks of comedy and tragedy, we have no one who shows more scholarship, elegance, and taste. The profession has no member more worthy of the popular esteem and encouragement. As a citizen, Mr. Murdoch's record during the war is full of conspicuous and selfdenying loyalty, giving the cause his genius and his time, and laboring for its triumph in season and out of season. It is because that Mr. Murdoch is comparatively a stranger here that we give him this welcome, and recommend his entertainment as one of the most instructive and remarkable that we have had this season. Mr. Murdoch will, it is said, soon retire from the stage. Before doing so he should play an engagement with us. As Young Mirabel, and in that line of comedy, he has no superior, and, we may venture to say, no rival.

The Mayor of Philadelphia was induced by some of the newspapers of that city, such as The Morning Post and The Evening Star, into causing the arrest of several venders of obscene publications; but his commendable energy does not seem to have sensibly checked the evil. The Tribune and other reputable papers have for some time been urging the authorities of New-York to seize the filthy sheets which are exposed for sale here, and we trust in time that we shall make them hear us. But we shall not be satisfied with a single raid upon the news-stands. The interests and the sentiment of the community demand the summary suppression of obscene literature, and the voice of the public will not be stilled until the demand is complied with.

The dismissal of Mr. Sawyer of the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, for speaking disrespectfully of the President is well enough. Officials should learn to conceal their contempt for superior officers. But why should not Minister Harvey, at Portugal, be removed in like manner for speaking disrespectfully of Congress. And why should not a certain official, higher in office than Mr. Harvey, be reminded that he once spoke of Congress as something "hanging on the verge "of the Government." "'Tis easier" for the President "to teach twenty what 'twere well to do, than be one of the twenty to follow his own teaching."

The nomination of Mr. Charles H. Tuckerman as Resident Minister to Greece will give great satisfaction to all who desire to see our diplomatic appointments founded on ability and moral worth, rather than on political considerations. Mr. Tuckerman, though a stanch and active friend of the Union during the darkest days of the Rebellion, has never been a partisan, nor an office-seeker, and his nomination which was announced in our columns yesterday is a just tribute to his scholarly accomplishments, his practical sagacity, and his excellence as a citizen and a man.

An exchange paper states that near Lexington, Ky., there are 10,000 idle negroes; a gross exaggeration, of course. But if there are any idlers about there, let them go West, and work. Rich farms on the prairies are waiting for laborers. Meanwhile, from Louisiana we get news, through The New-Orleans Picayune, that the freedmen are rapidly learning the great lesson of their new social state, that comfort and plenty are only for the industrious, and that God helps those who help themselves. The laborers are falling heartily to work, and apprehensions of famine are vanishing. "Root, hog, or die."

As the election in New-Hampshire approaches, we are gratified to perceive that our friends in that State are becoming more and more sensible of the importance of the duty before them, and just in proportion as their vigilance is aroused, does their confidence strengthen. Energy is all we need to win; we have voters enough if we only bring them out. The prospect brightens day by day. An earnest and hopeful spirit is penetrating all the remotest Republican camps, and the auguries all point to an important victory in March.

The Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature recommended the appointment of women on the School Committees throughout the State. There can hardly be a question as to their fitness for the duty, and in most cases they would probably be found more competent than the general run of men. Indeed, the Committee declare that in all the towns it is difficult to find the men who, with ability to fill the office, have time to devote to its duties. The proposal of the Committee is eminently sensible.

A day or two ago a Haytian naval officer, having the audacity to walk abroad in this city with a black skin and a uniform, was hooted through the streets by a mob of vagabonds. This act of outrageous brutality was the legitimate fruit of the race-hatred which Hoffman, Tweed, Sweeny & Co., and their jackal, The World, make their living by exciting. What would they say, we wonder, if an American naval officer should be hooted in the streets of Port-au-Prince for not being of the Haytian national color.

The following is a leading article from The Journal of Commerce: Another Revolution.—It looks as if the zeal of those who care more for party supremney than for the most vital interests of the country, and who would rather ruin the land we love than resign their rule over it, was about to plunge them headlong into a course that must end in revolution. Those who have hitherto been the most hopeful are now gloomy and despondent, for madness seems to rule the hour, and the folly of our legislators appears to be without restraint. If the country must pass through the fire before peace and unity can be restored, perhaps it may as well come now as over.

Is this a convacient And when shell we can

Camberland. Had the press rendered no services to that army in disseminating the knowledge of its achievements throughout the country, the name and doings of the Army of the Camberland would have been involved in some obscurity. People would raise their eyebrows at the mention of that noble and gallant host as they now would if asked to dine with the "Army of the Penobscot."

MR. MURDOCH AT LYRIC HALL.

Mr. Murdoch was warmly greeted by a liberal and

select audience last evening, though the house was

not quite filled. His programme opened with the "Ghost Scene" from "Hamlet," which was read

with the characteristic excellences and blemishes

of the professional actor. There was somewhat of the unmistakable quaver of the stage, . frequent resort to aspiration to express intensity, and a manner of dwelling on the syllables that seems inseparable from . reader who has ever walked the boards. Yet the whole reading was rendered artistically and with finely studied discrimination. Notwithstanding the many great impersonations of Hamlet familiar to his audience, in comparison with which the reader of Hamlet necessarily places himself, Mr. Murdoch's rendering was evidently effective, and was received throughout with complete satisfaction. The readings from the poets, a less difficult yet more popular effort, began with "Drifting" by T. B. Read, which was read with singular grace of gesture and tone. Trowbridge's difficult poem of "The Vagabonds," by its rapid antithesis of pathos, passion, and broad humor, afforded Mr. Murdoch full opportunity for the display of his versatility. Sheridan's Ride," written for and originally recited by Mr. Murdoch, was read in a manner to vindicate his peculiar claim to this poem, which it is a species of breach of copyright for other readers to invade. It was received with great enthusiasm. Holmes's "One-Horse Chaise" did not come down all at once more spontaneously or comprehensively than Mr. Murdoch's house at its reading. The concluding scene from the Pickwick Papers brought Mr. Murdoch inevitably into comparison with Mr. Dickens. Of course, he is the better reader, and of course he yields to Mr. Dickens in that magic power of facial mimicry by which Mr. Dickons looks so wonderfully the character he reads. In the general superiority of his reading. apart from this particular element of mimicry, Mr. Murdoch's rendering of Dickens's writings would prove as attractive as those of their author. There has been some tendency, on the part of those who were less enthusiastic than Mr. Murdoch in behalf of the Union and liberty in our late struggle, to underrate Mr. Murdoch's position as perhaps our best comedian and one of our most artistic and polished readers. We trust the public of New-York will satisfy Mr. Murdoch, by the heartiness of the reception they shall give him, that he lost nothing in reputation or favor as an artist by reason of his years of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of his country. He reads at Steinway Hall to-night.

THE DRAMA.

PAULINE AT WALLACK'S.

A very large audience supped full of horrors, last evening, at Wallack's Theater. "Pauline" was done there, for the first time this season. It is an extraordinary piay. It revives the faded glories of Anne Radeliffe. It casts the "Count of Monte Christo" completely inte the shade. Daggers, dark lanterns, black vizors, ruined castles, secret doors in the wall, dungeon vanits, thundes and lightning, rain and wind, murder and robbery, infermal criminals and impossible crimes—such are the elements of its three acts. No wonder it crowds the galieries. Thackeray said of somebody that he had "mediocrity enough to insure any man a fortune." By parity of reasoning we may remark that "Pauline" has blood and thunder and blue fire enough to make any piece successful. That heroic gentleman, the Count de Rament, with his long hair, his coal-black rainent and his glittering eyes—what a terrible fellow he is! He walks in among tigers and carves them up with a little dagger. He comes all the way from the East Indies to return a pocket handkerchief to the lady whom he had marked for his own. One glance of his brings her down. After 15 minutes of acquaintance with her family, the mother consents, and proclaims the engagement of her child to this conquering hero. Of course she does; things happen that way in France. And then that dear, delicious, second act! That revolving book case! That subterranean passage! And Horace does look so sweet in robber dress. To see all these things is to be thrilled, captivated, overwhelmed. They were presented exceedingly well last night, at Wallack's, and they sent the most delightful cold chils down many a back. Mr. Lester Wallack was romantic, melancing, and they sent the most delightful cold chils down many a back. Mr. Lester Wallack was romantic, melancing, and they sent the most delightful cold chils down many a back. Mr. Lester Wallack was romantic, melancing, and they sent the most delightful cold chils down many a back. Mr. Lester Wallack was romantic, melancing the contents of the picturesque robered exceedings and indeed the very ideal of the picturesque robered exceedings. castles, secret doors in the wall, dungeon vaults, thunder many a place interesting, amply sufficient to all emergencies, and indeed the very ideal of the picturesque robber. Pauline, by Miss Rose Eytinge, was likewise charmingly romantic—a rose indeed. Frequent applanse greeted the performance in its course, and testified to public approbation at its close. Many people like this sort of thing, after all. Public taste is the strangest caprice. Curran's remark about the petty jury comes into our thoughts, and we dismiss this theme. Heaven itself cannot foresee the verdict of the gods. "Pauline" may be seen again to-night.

NEW-YORK THEATER.

A small audience gathered at this theater on Monday evening to witness the revival of "The Streets of New-York." The piece was well put upon the stagethe fire scene in particular having been prepared with unusual care. Mr. Mortimer played Badger, and awoke the liveliest enthusiasm. His rough humor and vivid characliveliest enthusiasm. His rough humor and vivid character-painting are, indeed, seen to peculiar advantage in
this character. Mr. Parsloe played the boot-black, and
was—as in such parts he always is—faithful to life, and
was—as in such parts he always is—faithful to life, and
was—as in such parts he always is—faithful to life, and
very funny. Of the drama, which is rubbish, we have so
often spoken that further description would be tiresome.
It is much admired by the multitude. Strange to say,
many people are willing, and even desirous, to pay for
the privilege of seeing upon the stage such subjects—a
sign-board, a peanut-stand, or a horse-cur, for instance—
as make up the common life of the streets, and may be
seen there every day for nothing. We dare say the NewYork Theater will be crowded every night—if the abourinably cold and disagreeable weather only moderates its
present roughness.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Attempts at original play-writing are so rare

in this country that it seems unwise to discourage even the slightest of them. It would be absurd, however, to plead in extenuation of the demerits of literature that is positively bad. We should be glad to praise the new play of "Little Red Riding-Hood," which was brought out Monday at Barnum's Museum, but there would be no justification for such leniency. The play is a three-act melodrama, embodying a very commonplace and utterly improbable story, and written in very careless prose. To judge it as a "sensation" piece is to find it destitute of novelty in stage effect, and nearly destitute of stage effect of any kind. Tame tableaux will never do for the lovers of the blood and thunder drama—and to these the play is addressed, having evidently been prepared in deference to the popular declasion that it is necessary to "write down" to the level of popular understanding. No evidence appears, however, either in construction, characterization, or dialogue, that the author could do better. To judge the piece as a work of art is to find it false to nature, alike in its delineations of character, its analysis of human motives, and its invention of incidents. Lovers do not act or talk as the lovers in this play are represented as doing. Villains are not such utterly senseless fools as are herein depicted. Events do not so fail out. There need he no words wasted in illustrating this. Something is due to the facilities of the piece—particularly Mr. Levick and Mr. Mitchell; but they cannot give it reason, coherence, substance, genuine emotion, and literary excellence. It may be seen every afternoon and evening until further unice. The menageric has been still further increased. Monday at Barnum's Museum, but there would be no

"Little Barefoot" to-night at the Olympic, or the first time this season.

Matinée to-day at the Circus. Pfau has reappeared there and renewed a former triumph. His Tra-peze Act surpasses, in daring and skill, any feat of the kind ever seen in New-York.

Miss E. V. Proudfoot takes a benefit to-day and to-night, at Banvard's Opera House. An ambitions and energetic actress, Miss Proudfoot merits public en-couragement, and we trust her performances may be largely attended.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL NOTES. To-night the Academy of Music will again open its hospitable doors, and La Grange and Brignell, is the "Trovatore," will renew their old-time triumphs We trust that the flattering success which rewarded Mr Strakosch's enterprise on the far-western side of the flowe, particularly during the latter half of his season, will still perch upon his banners now that he has returned to the long-accustomed haunt of the muses. His present season is limited to eight nights.

The Maretzek-Grover Grand Opera Combination returns to us next week, and will open at Pike's Opera-House on Monday. Mr. Strakosch has already educated the denizens of the west side to an appreciation stored, perhaps it may as well come now as ever.

Is this a conundrum? And when shall we expect the answer?

The usual toast to "the Press" was omitted at the recent banquet of the Army of the audiques that it is quite possible both may flourish.